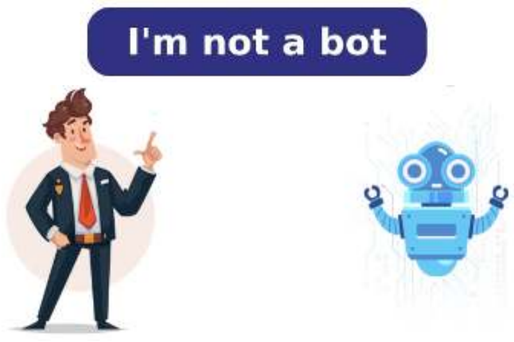
I'm not a bot

How to cite a deceased author

How to cite a death certificate. How to cite someone who is deceased. How to cite an author.

An individual contributor to a research publication can be considered an author, provided their input has a substantial impact on the content. All authors collaborate and agree on the final version before publication, unless stated otherwise, and share responsibility for its contents. They strive to make their contributions recognizable, allowing for accurate citation. In some cases, merely participating in the project's development or providing data may qualify as an authorship-worthy contribution. If not, the individual's support can be acknowledged through footnotes or acknowledgments. Honorary authorship is not permissible if no substantial contribution was made. Collaborating researchers agree on who should be listed as authors, and this decision typically occurs during manuscript drafting. The criteria for ordering authors' names vary among subject areas and are based on established practices. Researchers must consent to publication of their results without justifiable reasons for withholding consent. The .gov domain signifies an official government website, ensuring secure transmission of sensitive information through HTTPS encryption. The outcome of a literature review is presented, which serves as the foundation for discussing authorship of deceased individuals in relation to the Vancouver rules' requirements. It is argued that, in principle, deceased researchers can meet these guidelines. However, including a deceased researcher as an author requires a strong justification, which is stronger if they were heavily involved in the research and writing process before passing away. Keywords: authorship; deceased; research article; researcher Research ethics has garnered significant attention in recent years, particularly regarding scientific misconduct and predatory publishing. The responsibility of individual co-authors has emerged as a pressing concern following high-profile research scandals like the Macchiarini case. Questions arise about accountability: do collaborators avoid blame by citing their lack of involvement in strategic decisions? Or should doctoral students share responsibility for scientific misconduct in papers co-authored with senior researchers, even if they were unaware of or not directly involved in the misbehavior? The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) has long emphasized that authorship is not solely tied to substantial research contributions but also to identifying those responsible for the work. The exact relationships between contribution and responsibility are complex and subject to improvement. A unique challenge ICMJE has yet to explicitly address is handling co-authorship in cases where collaborators have passed away. Although rare, this situation can be emotionally taxing. A group of medical ethicists sought guidance on how to handle co-authorship with a deceased colleague in research papers. They consulted three other experts and found limited resources available in the literature. The team's paper discusses whether it is acceptable to include deceased collaborators as authors under certain circumstances, not solely for the purpose of honoring their memory. Their argument is based on the Vancouver rules' authorship criteria, which they interpret as allowing inclusion in some cases. The discussion revolves around the ethics of including deceased individuals in research credits, challenging the conventional guidelines.